POLITICAL NTELLIGENCE.

No Change in the Slate for Offices-The Congressional Contest—The Assembly Districts— How they are Comprised—Candidates for

Renomination and the Contestants.

There is no change in the contest for county offices. For Congressional and Assembly honors there is an exciting struggle going on. Below we give a review the whole field, with the names of present members seeking renomination, and the names of their contestants, whether of their own party organization or opposing organizations. In only two Congressional districts it is supposed Tammany will make a change in the nomination of candidates. of course, the district is within the Tammany patronage exclusively. As will be seen under the head inth District," there are several competitors in In the Ninth Mr. Wood declines a renomination, and, the race, and Tammany cannot go wrong in making Stewart's, Tammany will very probably throw Mr. Stewart overboard, in favor of Sunset Cox. In this evens Tammany will lose the district should the con-servative and radical republicans combine in giving him the renomination, with the outside democratic organizations. In the other districts it is expected the present members will be renominated.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS
will be an exciting and hard contested one. The
present members, with the exception of Mr. Fermando Wood in the Ninth district, are all candidates for renomination. Opposed to them and eager for Congressional honors in their own individual perare a host of contestants—Tammanyites against Tammanvites, republicans and the scattered will have candidates in the field, the "reps." and the "scatterers" hoping, by combinations in favorexpected that Tammany will have to make some changes on its slate to allay the hostility that has

expected that Tammany will have to make some changes on its state to allay the hostility that has been roused by the mention of two or three of its contemplated nominees.

In the Fourth district Fox will have a hard fight, notwithstanding the overwhelming strength of Tammany therein and the steadfastness and constancy with which the boys raily at the poils for the Tammany nominee on all occasions. Of course, if Fox is to be beaten, he must and only can be beaten by these stanch adherents of the Wigwam. But the feeling throughout the lower part of the district is decidedly averse to his return to Congress, as far as the voters there are concerned. The secret of this is that Fox was opposed to James O'Brien as Sheriff, who was a great favorite in the district. The Irish element prevails very largely, and there are some long-headed and terribly perverse leaders in their midst, who, when they take a thing in hand, will not turn back until they accomplish it. The democratic Union party had a strong leaven here and it is even now being worked to leaven the whole mass pretty effectually. Two Fenian candidates were proposed for the district—Colonel James Kerrigan and General Nagle. The former could stump the district and make a good show at the polls at any time, even though his chances of success were nil; but with the spirit o. opposition to the Tammany nominee that prevails, and the power of the outside organizations, he would at this time make a formidable opponent to the best man Tammany could put forward. Nagle and Kerrigan, however, nave both withdrawn from the field, and the party of opposition have selected George Francs Train, the woman's rights champion, to lay tracks for Washington and the Capitol as their coming representative. Morgan Jones is a candidate for the Fammany nomination and is strongly backed by Mat Brennan and his political freeds.

In the Fifth district Morrissey is opposed by several

Jones is a candidate for the fammany nomination and is strongly backed by Mat Brennan and his political friends.

In the Fifth district Morrissey is opposed by several aspirants anxious to try their hands at legislation, a business which is beginning to be looked upon as a very simple and easy matter, considering some of the men who are sent up from this city to take part therein Morrissey has however a tower of strength in his backer, Bill Tweed, who will not fail him in the day of nomination. Nelson Taylor is making a strong bid for the fammany influence through the Mayor, and his honor has encouraged Taylor to go on for John's scalp, assuring him that he shall not want the "big liquin s" tomahawk in the encounter, so Taylor is out on the warpath with the blessing of St. Tammany, through the Chief Sachem, on his enterprize. Tony Miller, Alderman and Deputy Sherili, who claims to control the Thirteenth ward, and is a member of the general Tammany committee thinks he could do something as a "mimber" in the hails of Congress, as well as at the Board of Aldermán and the views of his "frind" John is to be be "thrun overboord" he will take the stumps himself as an "indipindint" candidate, and "lick" the whole ring of them. William C. Gover, a popular citizen of the district is prominently talked of in the ent of the no amaning convention overlooking Morrissey. Horace Greetey has received the republican nomination.

e ent of the formating convention overlooking softensey. Horace Greeiey has received the republican nomination.

In the Sixth district Thomas E. Stewart is a candidate for renomination. Mr. Stewart was a conservative republican, and on the previous election was supported by the democratic vote and his election was supported by the democratic vote and his election was thus secured. He now looks to Tammany for the nomination, but the ring has decided upon giving it to sunset Cox. Mr. Stewart could successfully, perhaps, contest the representation against the power of the ring, but he is not in favor with the more radical portion of the republican party of the district. Should there be a combination of the "radi" and "conserves" upon Stewart he has a good chance of success. There are several other republican candidates spoken of—John Sedgwick prominently. Ethan Alien, acting United States District Attorney, had the refusal of the republican nomination. Hugh Gardener, of the Sixteenth ward, is spoken of, as is also Sinclair Toacey. Fred A. Conkling, formerly a representative of the district. Lloyd Aspinwall, is however, the favorite, and should he accept the nomination the chances are—in view of the spit on Cox's ination the chances are—in view of the split on Cox's account—he will be returned. Emanuel B. Hart, a former Surveyor of the port; Samuel W. Harned, and Colonell W. W. Price, are also talked of in this con-

In the Seventh district J. Winthrop Chanler is a candidate for the Tatimany renomination, and is now gesting the null support of Charley Cornell, exstreet commissioner, who for a while had a notion of seeking the nomination for himself. Chanler, however has a strong opponent in Harvey Caikins, who on his part is principally backed by County Clerk Charles Loew. Principals and backers are strong men, well versed in all the science and tactics of the political arena, and a warm contest is, as might be expected, going on in the district. The district comprises the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, the latter having two more votes in the Convention than the former. The Eleventh claims the right to the representation but the Seventeenth won't yield, and unless one of the Charley's—he of the county clerk's office succeeds with his usual adrottness and success in manipulating the extra strength of the Seventeenth, the Eleventh warders will be defeated and their favorite Caikins will have to possess his soul on patience a little longer.

in manipulating the extra strength of the sevent teenth, the Eleventh warders will be defeated and their favorite Caikins will have to possess his soul on patience a little longer.

In the Eighth district Brooks is opposed by foos from the republican ranks, but has no prominent opponent for the Tammany nomination. Charles Baker, envelope manufacturer, of Bockman street, seems the only rival auxious to break a lance with him from his own ranks, but Charley will probably think better of it and not envelope himself in trouble and ultimate defeat. On the republican side William H. Davidson, the safe manufacturer, is prominently taked of as the candidate of the party. General Arthur is also spoken of with some others of less note, but through the unsettled state of the party no definite choice has as yet been made.

In the Ninth district Mr. Wood having positively declined a renomination, the field is open to all Tammany comers, and some rare running is expected. Terence Farley has great influence in the district, but he is not eager for Congressional honors from a district just represented by the great chief of the once powerful Mozart party. Geners! William S. Hillyer has received the nomination of the Soldiers and Sadors' Convention of delegates from the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards. The chief Tammany candidates are Francis M. Blixby, a wealthy, popular and influential member of the district, and Hosea B. Perkins, who has Identified himself with the best interests of the district for years in advocating and encouraging all local improvements and taking an active part in all educational movements. Mr. Josiah Porter is also a candidate for the Tammany nomination. R. D. Hatch is spoken of in the same connection. The nomination for the representative of the district lies, however, with Bismarck Sweeny, and whomsoever he exalted shall be exalted, and whomsoever he exalted shall be exalted, and whomsoever he deases shall be debased, for is not the same written in the book of Tammany.

bases shall be debased, for is not the same written in the book of Tammany.

THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS AND CANVASS.

First Assembly district comprises the First, Second, Taird and Fifth wards. For renomination, Michael C. Murphy; contestants, James Leonard (Tammany), Patrick Kerrin (Democratic Union). Mr. Marphy wild in all probability be renominated, but will have a hard struggle with the energetic and popular Secretary of the Democratic Union organization (Mr. Kerrin).

Second Assembly district comprises the Fourth ward complete, and part of the Sixth. For renomination, Dennis Burns; contestants, Daniel Quinn (Tammany), Fatrick O'Neil, John Hailey, Thomas Fizzgeraid, Patrick Doyle and Morris Kane (Democratic Union and Mozart). Here are contestants enough, among whom there is an exciting time, and the boys of the Fourth ward are proportianably excited. Target excursions ought to be the order of day in that ward.

Third Assembly district comprises part of the Sixih ward and the Fourteenth ward entire. For renomination, Daniel O'Reilly; contestants, Henry McCiuskey, Tammany; James Smith, William H. Rooney, Edward Henny and John Tooley, Democratic Union and Mozart.

Rooney, Edward Heinly and John Colory, Femerical Linion and Mozart.

Fourth Assembly district comprises the Seventh ward entire. For renomination, John Galvin; contestants, James Ryan, Tammany; Captain L. W. Goulding and John Glass, Democratic Union and

Mozari.
Fitth Assembly district comprises the Elighth ward entire, with lower part of the Ninth and small corner of the Fifteenth wards. For renomination. Ctristopher Johnson; contestants, Feter Mitchell, Tammany; Christopher Monahan and Captain Murphy, Democratic Union and Mozart.
Sixth Assembly district comprises the Thirteenth ward complete. For renomination, Timothy Campbell: contestants. Frederick Zimmer, Thomas II.

Perris and Patrick McManus (Democratic Union and Seventh Assembly district comprises all of the Fitteenth ward, with the exception of a small conner—that portion of the Ninth Ward northeast of Greenwich avenue and the First Election district of the Sixteenth ward. For renomination, James Riley; concestants, William J. Daniels and J. W. Fowler (Tammany, John Folan and John P. Grau (Democratic Union and fozart). The race for the Tammany nomination is very warmly contested between the late genebler and fir. Daniels. The latter than the standard of the remaining of the strongly urgest before the Convention. Mr. Daniels, if unsuccessful in the Tammany Convention, will be probably the compromise cannidate of the republican and outside democrate organizations.

Eighth Assembly distinct comprises the Tenth ward and a since from the touth sides of the Eleventh and Sevente-anity, St. O lougias (Tammany). Peter McKinglit, Edward Harrington, Joseph H. G. McCione, James Reid; contestants, William E. Gover, John McCanley, S. C. Dougias (Tammany). Peter McKinglit, Edward Harrington, Joseph H. G. McCione, James Campbell and Bernard Kunney. The voters of the chapter of the district at Johny.

Ninth Assembly district comprises all of the Ninth ward except those portions in the Fifth and Seventh districts and the southwest corner of the Ninth and Sixteenth wards. For momination, William E. Berren; contestants, John J. Foley, Henry Rogers (Tammany), William Carrell, William Kane, James English (Democratic Union and Mozart.). Solis Retterband and Norman Straton (republican).

Eleventh Assembly district comprises the Fifth avenue district of the Twentieth ward and Twenty-first wards and that portion of the Twentieth ward and Twenty-first wards and that portion of the Twentieth ward and the Propositions in the Sixteenth ward, with the exception of part of the Eleventh Assembly district comprises part of the Eleventh Assembly district comprises part of the Eleventh Assembly district comprises all of the Twenty-first ward, For renomination, Junes Prince, Junes Prince, Junes Prince, J

tion.

The republicans of the Fifth district met in convention last night and nominated William C. Hanna for Assembly. The nomination comprises both con-servatives and radicals.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Prospects of the Campaign-Democratic and

The eventful issues of the past six days have culminated in a grand epolitical history of the nation. The final verdict of four States has been given, speaking in trumpet tones the voice of the majority and the death knell to all hope of success in the breast of the most sanguine of the democratic party in the coming election so far as the prospects of the Presidential canvass are concerned. wet blanket thus cruelty thrown over the ardent and sincere energies of the workers in the ranks of the democracy when all was expectancy and hope cannot for a moment be supposed to have passed unfeit in so important and enthusiastic a democratic district as Kings county, where 20,000 majority, a less, is promised by the party managers. The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska have certainly had a most depressing effect upon the majority of this county, who wince, grin and bear the jeers of the minority on the prospects of the Presidential election. But the defeat throughout the country has certainly had its beneficial results in Brooklyn local politics, and has been the means of uniting certain rival factions, and in their determining to hold their ground here by putting a taket in nomination which will go far to harmonize all and promote the interests of their party by drawing out its soild vote on the ad of November. This rather unprecedented arrangement was made with the "ring" by a few of the more rational of the leaders here within the past week only, and not without a hard fight, as the "mystic circle" of Kings county is a decidedly seinst one, fully up to the Tammany "ring" in the latter qualification, and just as ready to sell its cause to gain personal ends. The ticket, as a whole, now before the people, which was nominated on Friday and Saturday, is composed of very good material, the nominees being for the greater part competent and respected citizens, and, what is also worthy of endorsement and favorable mention, it does not exhibit so many names of "revolvers." With very few exceptions the names are new and will therefore take better with the people than the old regular ticket which has heretofore borne the same names, first for one office and then for the other, without any cessation for years past. Rotation in office is democratic, and the system, though, new in Kings county, will, it is thought, prove a judicious one, as a matter of expediency now, at all events. The ticket has with one exception ignored the claims of the conservative soldiers and sallors of this county, and as a natural consequence many of the boys of the latter organization who urged the nomination of Brigadier General Socient, which that gailant soldier graciously accepted when formally tendered him yesterday, was made as a matter of expediency, and as a hatter of expediency and abould, t Nebraska have certainly had a most depressing effect upon the majority of this county, who wince,

The republicans, in making their city, county and Assembly nominations, have exercised their usual capacity in offering a fair bid for the soldiers' vote by putting no less than six soldiers' names in nomination on their ticket. This has been tried on two or three previous political campaigns on this side of the water and has resulted beneficially to the lucky aspirants, at least, who have gone into lucrative billets in the very teeth of that exclusive circle yelept the "ring." This has happened when the ticket of the democracy was of a very inferior class from the present, and the chances of the soldiers here this season are by no means so brilliant. The vote of Kings county, as indicated by the returns of two days of registration, which was 46,949, will be very large, probably about 58,000 or 60,000.

The following is an exhibit of the names of the candidates of both parties now in nomination:—

CONGRESSIONAL.

Resultivan.

Republican.
Grenville T. Jenks.
W. H. Miller.
John H. B. Smith.
William Hoyt.
John Montgomery.
Andrew Hogerman.

Completeller.

Assembly.

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Joseph B. King.
Joseph B. King.
Stephen M. Griswold.
Chauney M. Fett.*
William Richardson.
James R. Allahen.
Jacob Worth.*
Samuel T. Maddox.
Dattick.

be held to-morrow (Monday) afternoon. The probable successful candidates are P. Kendy in the Third, P. A. Mallison in the Fourth and John C. Jacobs in the Ninth districts. The Aldermanic primaries will be held this week.

Democratic Assembly Nominations

in this district, the young democracy having nominated him.

Eighth District.—The contestants in this district were Mr. De Witt C. Tower, present member, and Mr. Timothy Donevan. On the firs' ballot, on motion of Mr. Peter Brennan, Mr. Tower was nominated by a vote of five to four, after which Mr. Donevan withdrew, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Ninth District.—The Assembly Convention of the Ninth district met yesterday afternoon. Bernard Midas presided. On the first ballot John C. Jacobs Hinth district met yesterday afternoon was then made unanimous, and the candidate addressed the Convention, reviewing the legislative action of a year ago and prophesying success in the future. The utmost harmony prevailed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHANGE OF BASE.

of the Project.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1868. The movement in favor of a political change of front on the part of the democratic party has fizzled out completely. All efforts in that direction have been entirely abandoned by the intriguing old busy-bodies who performed the duty here of nursing the movement into strength sufficient to withstand the buffets of the opposition. They are frightened by the commotion they have raised in the democratic anything to do with it. From all parts of the country bitter denunciations and fierce anathemas pour in from the staunch and faithful of the democratic hosts, repudiating in the choicest terms the attempt at hari kari begun by the faint hearted and the corrupt. The more inquisitive of the faithful have been seized with a curiosity to ascertain the magnitude of the attempt to change front in face of the enemy, and are mark-ing all those leaders of the party who have lent ments it is strongly to be suspected that the whole movement was inaugurated by a ring of gamblers, who care infinitely less for the success of the democ-cracy than for winning their bets, and that the gamblers, it seems, have staked their money largely on the success of Seymour and Blair, now, feeling apprehensive that will be beaten, have started the idea of substituting a new ticket, not because they believed the prospects of the democracy would be benefited thereby, but because the selection of new candidates would relieve them of their wagers. The denunciations by the veteran democrats here of a certain New York journal, enjoying the reputation of being an organ of the democracy, is both loud and emphatic. The matter is rarely alluded to by any of them, but the newspaper indicated is soundly abused, and some very harsh things are said about the real motives for its late change of base.

Candidate, but is Willing to Make any Sacrifice that may be Demanded.

General Blair was serenaded to-night at his residence. The democratic clubs with torches, banners and music were present, and a large crowd filled the streets.

After refering briefly to local matters General Blair

After refering briefly to local matters General Blair sald:—
I am the candidate of the democratic party for a very distinguished position. I expect to be a candidate so long as they desire it; so long as I can avail to help the great cause which we all have at heart. My feliow citizens, it will be no sacrifice to me, or rather it will be a work of pleasure to me to surrender that position whenever by so doing I can add one vote to the strength of the democracy in this State or any other of the States. I am ready to make any sacrifice and so am I ready to go and do anything; to take upon my shoulders any borden or lay down any that may have been conferred on me heretofore. And this brings me to allude to that rumor in our mist to-day.

A voice—"That's what we want."

It has been said here that both the candidates for the Presidency and for the Vice Presidency have signified their intention to decline in favor of some other candidates will always be ready to lay down their candidates will always be ready to lay down their candidates will always be ready to lay down their candidacy when it can no longer be of service to the democratic party or the country. (Cheers.) If it should be thought now, if it should be believed that by so doing we could add to the strength of the democratic party and give it a better chance of victory. (A voice—"We want no Chase;" other voices—"We, no.") That is for you to say. (Voices—"Well done," and cries of "Hurrah for Blair"). I want you to review it calmiy and without regard to the feelings of any man; because the feelings of individuals are nothing as compared with the arreat objects we have in view—of success and the restoration of our country. I do not intend to abandon the field, in one sense at least. I mean to bear my share of the battle, whether in the ranks and the restoration of our country. I do not intend to abandon the field, in one sense at least. I mean to bear my share of the battle, whether in the ranks or as an officer will depend on the wishes of the democratic party.

General Blair then thanked the crowd and bade

them good night. In the opening part of his speech the General announced that he was neitner dismayed, terrified nor discouraged at the result of the recent elections, which announcement was received with cheers.

General Blair on National Mutters-His Opinion on Grant's Administration. PHILADHLPHIA, Oct. 17, 1868.

A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph from St. Louis says:—"General Frank P. Biair, Jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnatti and last evening addressed some 3,000 people for half an hour from the piazza of his residence. He thanked them came before them not dismayed or discouraged. Alluding to the recent radical victories, he regarded Alluding to the recent radical victories, he regarded them as precursors of the deteat of that party. Democracy would win. They had everything at stake in this struggle, and if they failed the republic would fail with them; military dictatorship would be established. Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be the candidate for Vice President and was ready to make any sacrifice if the people demanded it. The audience greeted him with enthusiasm.

The Democrats Won't Surrender.

The Democrats Won't Surrender.

(Special Washington (Oct. 16) Correspondence of the Boston Post, democratic.)

Hon. Montgomery Blair received a letter to-day from the editor of the New York World, urging the witndrawai of the democratic Presidential candidates and the substitution of Chief Justice Chase, with a suitable man for the second place on the ticket. Judge Blair promptly replied, indignantly repudiating the suggestion and expressing his astonishment at its folly. The article which appeared in the columns of the Intelligencer this morning, and which was sent from here by telegraph last evening, was written before the reception of the lelegram from Messrs. Tiden, Belmont and Schell, repudiating what they denominated the foolish freak of the World, and had not copies of the Intelligencer's article been furnished to the radical correspondents, it would have been suppressed. Its appearance produced a storm of indignation among the democrats here, who, without exception, ridicined the nonsense of the New York World. They are proud of the fight policemen made, and profess to see no grounds for discouragement. In Philadelphia there were 1,000 people taxed \$30 each to aid in carrying that city. These thousand men controlled, no doubt, more votes than would have given the State of remaylvants to the democrats, The Mayor elect is a democrat, and this police influence will all be thrown against the radical ticket at the November election, which may materially change the result in the State. The democratic leaders here are full of ardor, and will go into the November contest with high hopes of success. No one is louder in denouncing the foily of the New York World than President Johnson, who laughs at the crowing of the radicals. He says another such victory annihitates them as a party. He professes to-day strong confidence in the election of Seymour and Bair. The story that Chief Justice Chase had been appealed to to enter the list as Seymour's successor on the democratic ticket is without any foundation in truth.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Rooke and Hussey for \$200-Rattling Mill of Thirty-six Rounds in Thirtyeight Minutes-The Police Appear at the

Yesterday morning George Rooke and Hussey fought at a public house in Harlem, but the arrival of the police towards the close of the engagement ithough it was declared that Rooke would have orne away the honors and that as it was he fairly vanquished his opponent.

The match was quite an extemporaneous affair.

Throughout the evening the propabilities of Wormald and O'Baldwin coming together had been fully discussed and finally abandoned. The appetite for a mill, however, was very strong, and at length, after much debating, Rooke and Hussey were mentioned as well matched competitors. The former at first

as well matched competitors. The former at first declined to fight for \$200, but agreed to mee, his proposed adversary for \$500. To this the parties would not agree, as the affair was regarded not as a regular prearranged encounter. In which the men had to go into training, but rather as an impromptu affair. After lengthened conversations tooke finally consented, and the money was subscribed on the spot. The matter was kept perfectly quiet, as indeed other more pretentious engagements could have been; and all the preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged the party proceeded to Hariem, where everything was got in readiness in the shortest possible time.

Among the group of spectators were several well known sporting men. The betting was brisk and animated; but, what was far more agreeable, no ill temper, confusion or dispute characterized the meeting, so that the exhibition was witnessed without those disagreeable features which occasionally attend prize fights. The men—both of whom by the way enjoy a fair reputation in puglistic circles—soon stripped to their work and glanced at each other in the most irlendly spirit. They were seconded and attended by their respective friends.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that Rooke and Hussey 'ought some time since near Boston, when victory was declared for the former after a battle of fourteen rounds in twenty-eight minutes. The friends of Hussey, however, still confident that his best powers had not been satisfactorily developed, thought that he could try his luck once more with more confident hopes of success. It was accordingly arranged that they should fight in the same ring with Wormald and O'Baldwin; but that meeting having been successfully foiled it was abandoned until revived on Friday might. Hussey had been in active training and his appearance in the ring yesterday morning was quite favorable. He stood about five feet nine, while Rooke stood five feet eleven and a half inches. The former weighed 14s pounds and the latter 150 pounds. Rooke was in pretty

ward for

THE FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—The combat opened with some very cautious sparring, both evidently waiting to begin the affair, when, after some well-designed feints, Rooke landed his right on Hussey's eye, which was followed by some excellent half-arm hitting. Hussey rushed at his opponent, who nimbly jumped aside. Both came up again and Rooke let his left fly on Hussey's mouth, after which there was hitting to right and left, and the round ended with Hussey being thrown heavily, amid subdued murmurs of applause.

applause.

ROUND 2.—There was the same watchfulness that characterized the first round displayed in this. Hitting Hussey three or four taps Rooke jumped away, but was hotly pursued and received a round hand blow on the nose, which Rooke responded to by a terrific thud on the ribs, which sent Hussey to his comer. corner.

ROUND 3.—Up came both men sprightly, Hussey's

ROUND 2.—Up came both men sprightly, Hussey's eye looking much the worse for wear. There was some excellent fencing, during which some real blows were got off on both sides. Hussey sent in a straight shooter on the eye of his adversary, who rapidly answered with his left on the damaged optic of Hussey, who subsequently fell.

ROUND 4.—This was not particularly remarkable, except for some slight counter hitting. Hussey, after receiving a few stingers on the ribs, closing in and falling.

receiving a few stingers of the falling.

ROUND 5.—The men advanced quickly to the ROUND 5.—The men advanced quickly the man

falling.

Round 5.—The men advanced quickly to the scratch, Rooke smiling and seemingly taking the matter at his case, while his opponent was apparently anxious be repay what had been received. Hussey feinted considerably and once, when in the act of dodging his opponent received a severe rap on the nose from Rooke's right, which was evidently waiting for some such movement. Not at all pleased Hussey returned the compliment, and having acquitted himself satisfactorily fell to the ground.

Rounds 6 to 12. There was not much variation in these rounds, as the men eyed each other with caution, some good blows were administered by Rooke, who up to theipresent had got the best of the business. In almost every round Hussey was thrown.

Rounds 13 to 17. Hussey made a rush at Rooke, who stepped aside and landed his left with lightning speed on the former's left eye; but Hussey was not remiss in responding, and came heavily on his opponent's forchead.

ROUND 28. Re take led off successfully at the cranium, and both countered on the proboscis, the dose being repeated on the month, when Rooke got his man by the neck and screwel him down.

ROUND 20. After a little mancavering they countered on the ivories very prettily, the throw being gained by Rooke.

ROUND 29.—Hor a little mancavering they countered in these bouts, each fighting with great rapidity at close quarters; all in favor of Rooke, though Hussey displayed great pluck all through.

ROUND 29.—Hussey collected himself and visited his adversary's jaw with a neat little tap and got away; but when trying to repeat the dose was met with a severe stinger on the irontispiece, which sent him to his corner.

ROUND 30.—On responding to time Hussey seemed somewhat confused, and seemed doubtful as to what

ROUND 30.—On responding to time Hussey seemed somewhat confused, and seemed doubted

nate lunge Hussey's head got into chancery; but Rooke let him go.

Rounds 31 And 32.—Hussey courageously tried to stem the tide of defeat which was quickly flowing in against him. His blows, however well directed, appeared to lack the steam, though he frequently tapped his opponent soundly.

Round 33.—Rooke advanced, made a feint, but when jumping back, fell.

Round 34 And Last.—The fighting throughout was of a severe description. Rooke continuing to administer punishment, while he himself escaped with a few blows. Hussey was gradually becoming weak, and after a little sparring Rooke shot out his left, which did destructive work on his opponent's face. He followed up and pummelled Hussey into his corner. orner.

Just at this instant a "hush" stole round the room

Corner.

Just at this instant a "hush" stole round the room, and it having been ascertained that the police were on the scent, the fighting was suspended, though the battle was virtually in favor of Rooke.

The well known tramp of the police was soon heard outside. With a rapidity of action Coburn and Moore slipped on the gloves and commenced a friendly sparring match, while the combatants were quickly put away. Of course the police were admitted and welcomed, and, in reply to their interrogatories, were informed that a sparring exhibition was taking place. The police, half doubting, half believing, gazed around and scrutinized the crowd, but seeing nothing that could arouse their effervescent suspicions, departed in peace. It was judiciously resolved to aboandon the contest, although it was thought that Rooke had got the best of it. Indeed, thussey could scarcely have held out much longer, and although he was not wanting in pluck, had the fight lasted for a couple of rounds more Rooke would have been declared the victor. It was finally agreed to give Rooke \$100 and Hussey \$80. Beyond question the fight was conducted with much fairness and impartishly, the men proved their courage, and with the exception of the interruption, the affair passed off satisfactority. The party separated at firty minutes past three A. M. yesterday morning.

on the events of the past week no comment is necessary—they speak for themselves, and the pubnecessary—they speak for themselves, and the public can judge accordingly. The entire affair was throughout characterized by bad management, recklessness and indecision, and ended as almost every one expected. It is said that the fight will shortly come off, but until such time as either is declared victorious few will anticipate the combat with confidence. Of the pluck and willingness of Wormald there appears to have been no doubt whatever. The same can scarcely be said of O'Baldwin, who, though he has expressed his willingness to come forward, has not, perhaps, taken the right course to prove his courage. His smashing of Wormald's portrait in the "House of Commons," while the proviously treated O'Baldwin with kindness, will certainly not tend to elicit admiration of his bravery.

The light championship fight between Abe Hicken and Peter McGuire is looked forward to with inter-

and reter McGuire is looked forward to with interest. Their passage at arms is already creating excitement. If McGuire wins the victory will be valuable to him. Hicken is looked upon as almost invincible at his weight.

In reply to a statement made by Edwards' friends to the effect that they would back him to fight anybody breathing at 120 pounds Barney Aaron wishes to accept the challenge, and states that he is determined to make good his claim to the fight weight championship against Edwards or any one clee.

Of the proposed match between Heenan and McCoole nothing has yet been arranged.

A Boston paper said on the day after the Seddens-Kelley prize fight:—"Boston has not been for a long time so free from thieves, blackeegs and builying rowdles as it was yesterday." A New York sporting journal in response observes that on that "yesterday" the critical reporter of this Boston journal was attending the prize fight aforesaid.

On Friday flob Brettie was backed to fight anyman in two months hence at lost, 4th, and his opponent to be named on Tuesday next, but before the completion of the arrangements the match was broken off.

John Boyne, of Cleveland, has challenged any man in Indiana between 123 and 185 pounds weight to meet him half way between home and home and fight for \$300 a side.

THE TURF

Opening of Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Long

Island—Amateur Trotting Matches.

Brooklyn is progressing as well in its lateral and longitudinal rafts of brick buildings as in the more ornamental features of modern civilization. It has its Prospect Park—proudly proclaimed the rising rival of our Park—and now it is about to have, at a distance of nine or ten miles from here, near Gravesend, a fashionable race course, which will vie in beauty of detail and finish with Jerome Park and in some respects will eclipse that very noted resort of the New York aristocracy. It is called the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and will be entirely completed by next June. Yesterday afternoon it was informally opened with a couple of trotting matches between

Everything except the main entrance and the

track itself wore an unfinished look, but all around lay evidences of the busy and beautifying hand of art track itself wore an unfinished look, but all around lay evidences of the busy and beautifying hand of art fashioning the rude and primitive soil into a surface upon which the emerald grass shall take the place of the arid, wiry weeds, and glittering above everything, a shining mark to all the country round, the bright, white walls of a large plazzaed club house wil occupy what once might have been the site of a lowly and forlorn shanty. It will be a trim and gallant course when the grand opening day arrives. It lacks the natural beauty of Jerome Park; that is, there is less diversity of soil, less of high pitched wood and sloping grade, but there is a splendid sweep of carriage ground, a broad, level entrance through which the carriages roll like a tenpin ball. The course might be called round and not quite flat. It has a few depressions that lend rather a feature of attraction to its appearance. It is skirted by woods that make a horizon to the view and leave the impression that the course is on a sort of plateau, sinking away at every side except one. This one is at the rear, or rather at the back, of the spectator viewing the race. Here the glimpse of rural scenery is exquisite. Indeed, it seems a pity the club house should stand in such an attitude of indifference towards it. There are small plots of landscape beauty in this quarter, with a background in the far distance of the low purple ridges of Staten Island that is truly pastoral and lovely. Farm houses are dispersed over a beautiful checker board of earth, and thin shadowy lines of trees connect charming little groves and orchards, and, all interwoven, give to the fresh green face of nature the appearance of smilling through a fluttering veil of brown and saffron foliage.

The attendance on the grounds yesterday, in spite of the nipping, eager air, was greater than greeted the recent opening of Jerome Park races. The show of carriages was alarmingly large; for if Brooklyn can do the thing on such a scale on the occasion of an imprompta opening exhila fashioning the rude and primitive soil into a surface

of life and mettle, and harnessed to handsome wagons.

First race.

For the first race there were three entries of teams—George Hall, George Woodward, and J. T. Whitehouse; mile heats, best three in five, for a silver pitcher worth \$250. In the first heat Whitehouse had the pole; coming in hell had the lead, winning easily, Woodward, 2; Whitehouse, 3. Time, 2:47. In the second heat Hall was first again, followed closely by Whitehouse, whose team broke into a run, as did also Woodward's, who came up lagging. Time, 2:49. In the third heat Hall was finally victorious, to the accompaniment of loud and breezy cheers, Time, 2:48.

Entries of teams, second class horses. S. T. Pierson, Thomas Jones, Edward Dodge, for second silver pitcher. First heat won by Dodge, time, 3:30; second heat by Jones, 3:02; third heat by Dodge, 2:39; fourth heat and last of the series by Dodge, 3 minutes. Before the close of the race the rush home out of the cold and the twilight was a lively scene. The carriages were quickly set in motion, and the road soon swarmed with a rattling crowd of vehicles. For an informal opening in such a November air it was a great success indeed.

The Horse Fair and Ruces at White Plains The horse fair near White Plains closed yesterday. In consequence of the coldness of the weather the attendance was not so good as might otherwise he expected.

The first race was a trot, free to all horses that

had never beaten 2:45 prior to September 1, mile had never beaten 235 prior to september 1, mae heats, best three in five in harness, \$100 to the first and \$50 to the second horse. J. Vincent entered black horse Billy Wallace; B. Daniels entered bay gelding Sting. The former won the first three heats in 250, 247, 255. The mule race was abandoned as only one came to

The mule race was abandoned as only one came to time.

The next contest was between pacers, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, \$75 to first and \$25 to second horse. Fred B. Conklin entered black horse Mountain Rover, Wm. H. Heustis entered gray pony, Mr. McElroy entered brown horse Bill—the latter was distanced in the first neat. The first and third heats were won by Mountain Rover in 3.10 and 3.03; the second, fourth and fith heats were won by the gray none in 2.56, 3.06 and 3.07. First premium to

the second, fourth and first heats were won by the gray pony, second to Mountain Rover.

The last race was open to all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, \$300 to first, \$70 to the second and \$45 to the third. G. M. Ferguson entend bay horse Needle Gun and Ben Daniels entered bay stallion Warwick. The first head was won by Needle Gun in 2.39, the second, third and fourth were won by Warwick in 2.39, 2.39 and 2.38.

Mr. Weston was to have performed one of his feats but the day was too far gone to allow it.

Thursday's programme—postponed owing to that day's threatening aspect, from a weather point of view-was trotted at Waverley Park yesterday. attendance was even poorer than that of the preceding day, doubtless in consequence of the treezy, chilly nature of the atmosphere. The few that did muster courage to attend, and these included not a small sprinkling of ladies, had the satisfaction of witnessing two very fine trots. The first was for a premium of \$209-2100 to first, \$50 to second, \$50 to third, and \$20 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five in harness, free to all horses owned in the State that had never beaten three minutes. There were ten entries, but only six put in an appearance. There were Hero, H. S. Vernam, Elizabein; Kate, W. Smith, Newark; Register, D. S. Quinton. Trenton; Brown Mare, owner, Freehold; Rosa, lasac Pawling, Hoboken; Black Crook, owner, Newark. On the first heat the horses passed the judge's stand in the order named, with the exception of the bay geiding Black Crook, which was distanced at the commencement. The two first horses kept pretty well together throughout the heat. Hero, the winning horse, made the mile in 2:40½. The positions of the other horses were however, altered. Register came second, Kate third, Rosa fourth and Brown Mare fifth. The next heat, and the one that ended the trot, saw Hero again first, Brown Mare second, Kate third, Register fourth and Bosa fifth. Hero a time was 2:43. From these particulars will be seen how close was the trotting between the horses other than Hero. The latter horse won a similar trot on the preceding day, making the mile in the second heat in 2:30. To the high wind may be attributed the falling off in this particular yesterday. The second race was characterized by some equally good trotting. It was for \$250, in premiums—\$125 to first, \$60 to second. \$40 to third, \$25 to fourth, free for all horses owned in the State that had never beaten 2:40. The other conditions were like those of the first trot. There were six entries as follows:—heaten beaten 2:40. The other conditions were like those of the first trot. There were six entries as follows:—heaten beaten and carries was fo attendance was even poorer than that of the pre-ceding day, doubtless in consequence of the breezy, chilly nature of the atmosphere. The few that did

A trotting meeting of three days' duration will

commence at the Rensselaer Park on Wednesday next. A great many good horses are entered for the The Fashion purses have filled well and grand

sport may be anticipated on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month.

of two days—the 29th and 31st of this month—at Secaucus. There will be three races each day. On the first day the sport will commence with a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles, wetter weights, purse \$400; mile heat race and a dash of a mile. On the second day a handicap hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles, for \$400. This will be relieved by a two mile heat race and a trace with hards, gentlemen riders, for a cup of the value of \$400.

Colonel sprague's string teams examined at the Narragansett Park last week, are the duest draught horses owned by any one man in America. Six grays in one string and six browns in another were much admired.

The young stallion Fearsall, full brother of the late Lady Emms, made a capital trot at Narragansett on Friday. He is a handsome dark bay, about sixteen hands, with two white heels behind, finely proportioned and very showy.

The two heats made by Lucy on Thursday, 2:22½ each, show that she is improving. It is thought that next year she will get in her teens.

Myron Perry's eighth heat—2:25½—in his trot with Hotspur and others, rather assonished the backers of Hotspur, who were laying 100 to 40 on their favorite.

of Hotspur, who were laying 100 to 40 on their favorite.

There is considerable excitement down East about the match between Fearnaught, to wagon, and Draco-Prince, in harness. Greenbacks by the ream are posted on the result.

E. Corning has purchased the trotting horse George Palmer, with his engagements; price \$16,000. Lucy beat him on Thursday last at Narragansett Park.

The stallion Hamlet trotted a mile in 2:30 over the Narragansett Park on Friday, in a public trial.

Col. McDaniel and Col. Bruce are about matching their four years' old trotters. Both colts are possessed of great speed. They are \$10,000 fellows.

A three year old colt, by Edsall Hambletonian, was exhibited at the fair at Narragansett. His trotting action is faultless and his speed wonderful. He looks like a matured horse.

The News from the Rio de la Plata-The Evacuation of Timbo-Movements of the Iron-Clads-Comparative Medical Statistics Loan-Exchange. Rio Janziño, Sept. 8, 1868.

The news from the Plate is of very little moment, you having received in the last letter the notice of Sarmiento and Alsina being formally declared Presiient and Vice President. The official returns were as follows:-For President-Sarmiento, 79; Urontza. 26; Elizalde, 25; Rawson, 2; Velez Sarsfield, 1. For Vice President—Adolpho Alsina, 86; Paunero, 15; Ocampo, 2; Carreras, 1; Alberti, 1. The deputies had not yet acted on the Senate bill removing the

Ocampo, 2; Carreras, 1; Alberti, 1. The deputies had not yet acted on the Senate bill removing the national capital to Rosario, on the Parana; but it seemed likely to be passed, as the provincial party, as the anti-Buenos Ayreans are called, prefers the capital should be anywhere but in Buenos Ayres, of which city the other provinces are profoundly jealous. Some alterations have been unade in the tariffs, which make the import one amount to ten to eighteen per cent, ad valorem, and the export one six per cent for the principal articles.

The Montevidean government had raised a loan of \$500,000 from the banks which accepted the prolongation of the period for commencing redemption in specie. The River Plate and Commercial Banks refused the prolongation, having very little issue. The only news from Paraguay is the following:—On the loth of August the iron-clads Brasil Cabral, Tamandare and Colombo left Humalta with the steamer Princesa de Jonnville, the hired transport Alice, the Guaycurú, the 16 de Abril and two horse flats. In passing Timbo they were briskly fired on and one man was killed and eight wounded. One of the guns of the Tamandare was disabled by a shot striking it. The Colombo and the 16 de Abril returned before reaching Timbo, in consequence of the bad steering of the former. At Humaita were the deposits and chief hospitals, and a garrison of two corps of infantry, two of artillery and a brigade of cavalry was left in it under the command of Marshal Argollo. The Argentine forces were also there in consequence of the fears that the Argentine government might need them in Corrientes on account of the troubles there. On the 19th of August the remainder of the allied forces, to the number of 28,000 men, marched for Pilar in two corps, under the respective commands of General Osono and Brigadier General Jacintho Machado Bittencourt.

On the 22d Timbó was found to have been evacuated, and on occupying it only five spiked cannon were found. What had become of the others was not known. The two cannon found i

lower down, abandoned early in the month, were believed to have belonged to the wrecked Jequitinhonha.

The mouth of the Bermejo was watched by the allies, but it did not appear probable that the garrison of Timbé could be intercepted.

A part of the squairon of iron-clads had gone above Pilar, probably for the bombardment of Tebiquary.

About a quarter of a mile of the boom which had been essayed to put across the Paragnay above the mouth of the Tebiquary had been found some distance below. It consisted of logs of two feet diameter and fourteen long, connected with great links made of rail iron fastened to strong loops lotted to the extremities of the logs.

The percentage of mortality in the army from the principal diseases was as follows:—Cholera morbus, 56.7: diarrhoea, 11.7; fevers, 5.5; wounds, 7.6; rheumatism, 1.8. The percentage of mortality in the medical section was 11.3; in the surgical, 3.5; in both, 8.5. Compared with the first quarter of 1868, the entries into the hospitals in the first quarter were 19,24; against 9,611 in the second, and the deaths 1,708, against 1,128.

The first half of 1868 showed the following:—Existed diamoury 11, 4,035; entered, 28,46; died, 2,836. The percentage of mortality was:—Cholera morbus, 56,8; wounds (firearms 11.3, steel 2.8, 13,11; diarrhoea, 8.5; bronchitis, 2.7. The total mortality of the medical section was 11 per cent; of the surgical, 3.8—total of both, 8 per cent.

The Surgeon-teneral of the Brazilian army makes the following comparisons:—
Percentage mortality of the Brazilian army this year, 8 per cent; percentage mortality of the United

The Surgeon-teneral of the Brazilian army makes the following comparisons:—

Percentage mortality of the Brazilian army this year, 8 per cent; percentage mortality of the United States army in the second year of the rebellon, 6.5 per cent; percentage mortality in the English army, Crimea, 11.57 per cent; percentage mortality in the French army crimea, 10.57 per cent.

The latest dates give the army as having arrived at Pilar and as preparing for the march on the Tebrequary. A division of fron-clads was settinggready at Pilar for some service. Some say it was to go to Matto Grosso to expel the Paragnayans from that Brazilian province, but this appears doubtful, as supplies and coals could hardly be sent past the batteries on the Paragnay, above the mouth of the Tebiquary. In fact it appears that the three iron-clads that forced their way up and back on the 6th of August were so badly hurt that although two were the strongest ones in the Brazilian navy, they had to be laid aside, and require extensive repairs before they can go under fire again. Parties who have been in Paraguay say that the position of Cerro Leon—which is about thirty-five miles southeast of Asuncion, and connected with it by railroad—is a natural fortress, impregnable, unless by starvation, it consisting of an isolated, steep mountain, of considerable height. The fear, therefore, is that Lopez will strongly garrison it if the lines of the Tebicuari be forced or turned, and with the remainder of his troops carry on a harassing war upon the allied communications, if they bestege it.

The Wasp is announced to have gone up stream to receive Mr. Washburn and his family at Asuncion.

This morning (8) a semi-official announcement has been made through the medium of the Jornal de Commercio that the government is about to save gold bonds to the amount of 2,000,000 of milreis or upwards, interest and principal to be repaid in gold, or in paper at the rate of exchange of the day of repayment. The interest will be six percent, and either paper money or int

Back-Money Market-Trade.

BUENOS AIRES, August 28-9 P. M. The Yi, which arrived to-day from Humaita. brings no news of importance from seat of war. The evacuation and subsequent occupation by allies of Fort Timbo is fully confirmed. Great numbers

The evacuation and subsequent occupation by allies of Fort Timbo is fully confirmed. Great numbers of troops were being pushed forward by allies. It was reported that Lopez had withdrawn from Tebicuari and is now at Cerro Leon, a place twenty-five miles from Asuncton, on the railway line connecting that capital with Villa Rica.

Great preparations are going on for the reception of Señor Sarmient whose arrival in Montevideo on board the Aunis was communicated by telegraph. Mr. Goud, the Secretary of the British Legation here, goes up to Paraguay to-morrow to make a last attempt to obtain from Lopez the liberation of the English subjects forcibly detained in his service. He may have some difficulty in falling in with Lopez, whose whereabouts are kept a mystery, but strong hopes are entertained of the success of his humane mission.

On change there has been considerable animation in the operations respecting national bonds since the sailing of the Arno. The eas ness of the money market, coupled with the general confidence felt in the future administration of Señor Sarmiento and the satisfactory turn assumed by the Corrientes and Entire Rios difficulties, give to these securities great buoyancy. On Wednesday they closed apparently firm at 574, subsequently to 51% and closing to-day at 51. In exchange no alteration. The supplementary mail could not be despatched as no steamer left Montevideo. The City of Brussels, saling from hence on the 1st of next month, will probably reach Rio before the mail leaves. The accounts from hence on the 1st of next month, will probably reach Rio before the mail leaves. The accounts from hence on the 1st of next month, will probably reach Rio before the mail leaves. The accounts from hence on the 1st of next month, will probably reach Rio before the mail leaves. The accounts from hence on the 1st of next month, will probably reach Rio before the mail leaves. The accounts from hence on the 1st of next month, will probably reach Rio before the mail leaves. The accounts from hence on the